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As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Morris Bram

Dear Friends,

It seems that Florida is one of the warmest places to be at this time of the year. So, I would like to take this opportunity to invite members who will be visiting the south Florida area to call us and say "hello". Plan to visit with us also at our annual *Florida International Numismatic Convention* at the Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood-By-The-Sea, Florida January 9-12, 1986.

For the first time in this area we will inaugurate our Young Numismatist program. This will be a very special event; bring the children and grandchildren on Saturday, January 11th at 11:00 a.m. to the Diplomat. Parking for the day is only \$1.00. Admission to the convention is free.

A very special feature at our convention this year will be an exhibit by Julius Turoff: 29 cases of the *Statue of Liberty* memorabilia. Our Educational Forum will be held on Saturday afternoon at 1:00 p.m., January 11th. Moderator Edward Janis will introduce guest speakers Dr. Edwin Mendelssohn, whose subject is ancient Judean coins; Edward Schumann who will speak on the House of Rothchild; and Alan Hager who will introduce a history of U.S. silver dollars.

Lena and I visited the *INS of Massachusetts* in November where the first president, Irving L. Rudin was honored. It was our pleasure to share in this memorable event.

Have you dreamed of a trip to Israel? Join us on our "CHAI" 18th *Annual Study Tour of Israel*, March 6-20, 1986. Make 1986 your year to tour with AINA. Visit all major cities, Holy Land sites and the Israel Mint where coins and stamps are minted and printed.

Start the New Year right. A gift membership in AINA is just the thing. Give that special friend or youngster a gift which will be enjoyed every day.

On behalf of the AINA staff and myself, we wish you a very happy and healthy New Year.

Shalom,

Morris

KONVERSIONKASSE:

The Enigmatic Nazi Conversion Money of 1933-34

by Edward Ross and Steve Feller

In 1933, a new German government took power. It issued a new form of currency, Conversion Cash (*Konversionkasse*). To this day, what it actually represented has remained a mystery. Some historical background sets the stage for the appearance of this new money.

In October 1929 the stock market crashed in America, and so did the American economy. As this crisis grew in America, the European economies were badly hurt as their economies were deeply tied to international trading.¹

When Adolf Hitler became Chancellor on January 30, 1933, Germany faced a serious economic crisis as well as an uneasy political situation. Approximately 5 million people were unemployed; about 17 million people were receiving welfare.²

In addition, Germany was in the midst of paying 132 billion gold marks (\$33 billion) in reparations for World War I³. Earlier, in 1931, as a result of the bank crisis in Germany, the Government forbid shipping of marks out of the country; these were known as "blocked marks".⁴ In this ferment, Hitler promised work and bread for the unemployed masses⁵.

Politically, Hitler was not on stable ground when he became Chancellor. He had been appointed by President Hindenburg in an exercise of his Emergency Powers. In 1932, five elections were held and Hitler's party did not win a majority in any of them.⁶ Indeed, even in the Reichstag election after he took power in March 1933, the Nazi party only received 44% of the vote.⁷

GERMANY: 1933

January 30 — Hitler appointed Reich Chancellor by Hindenberg.

March 2 — Opening of first concentration camp (*Dachau*) for imprisonment of opponents to Nazism (Communists, Socialists, labor leaders, etc.).

March 25 — Goering asks German Jewish leaders to help halt growing anti-German boycott.

April 1 — Nazis ask Germans to boycott Jewish establishments as answer to growing worldwide anti-German boycott.

June 9 — Reichstag passes *Konversionkasse* law to permit export of marks prohibited since 1931.

July 14 — National Socialist Party (Nazis) proclaimed as Germany's sole legal party.

August 7 — Transfer Agreement established to provide overseas German assets to Jews abroad holding *Konversionkasse*.

October 19 — Germany withdraws from the League of Nations.

December 31 — By year's end, 33,000 Jews emigrated, some to Palestine.

(By the end of 1935, over 80,000 had left, only 22,000 landing in Palestine; the balance stayed primarily in Europe.)

... from material provided by A. L. Stimson, Huntsville, Alabama.



Figure 1: The April 1, 1933 Nazi boycott set the conditions leading to the Konversion-Kasse. The sign says "Germans! Defend Yourself! Do not buy from Jews." From Days of Sorrow and Pain: Leo Baeck and the Berlin Jews by Leonard Banker.

Soon after Hitler took office, a worldwide boycott movement arose to protest Nazi anti-Semitism. This boycott movement grew out of unfavorable reports of the new regime which had been confirmed on both sides of the Atlantic.⁸ To stop these reports, Hermann Goering called a

meeting on March 25, with the heads of Germany's major Jewish organizations. At this meeting he demanded that they put a stop to the foreign Jewish organizations "vicious atrocity propaganda".⁹

On March 28, it was announced that a boycott of Jewish businesses

was being called for April 1, by Nazi leaders. The Nazis had decided on a boycott action of their own to help persuade German Jews to work harder at trying to stop the anti-German propaganda being spread abroad. The boycott which was planned to last one day, lasted three. The Nazi party had instructed that violence during the boycott was to be avoided, but in any event the Police were advised not to interfere. Thus, the door was open for violence to occur; and it did.¹⁰ (See Figure 1).

Their actions were to lead eventually to one of the most unlikely trade agreements ever to be made, one between the German Ministry of Economy and the Jewish Agency for Palestine. It had all started with the meeting of March 25. The Zionists, originally were excluded from the meeting. After several phone calls, they too were on the "guest" list.

At this meeting Goering demanded that those present put an end to the anti-German propaganda supposedly spread by the Jews. Three of the Jewish leaders denied that they could influence any Jewish actions outside their own country. However, the Zionist representative, Kurt Blumenfeld said that they could. With this assurance, it became clear to the Nazis that in return they could work with the Zionists in getting the Jews out of Germany. This goal was to be attained through the ensuing trade agreement commonly known as the Transfer Agreement of August 7, 1933 (known in Hebrew as *Ha'avarah*).¹¹ Mr. Edwin Black recently caused a stir by his detailed account of this agreement in his book, *The Transfer Agreement*.

Under this agreement, two special accounts known as *Sonderkonten* were established. *Sonderkonto I* related to emigrants departing for Palestine. They were to deposit their marks into this account.

"From this account deliveries of German goods to Palestine will be paid, and the emigrants will gradually receive the equivalent of their payments in Palestine pounds, as soon as the sale of goods imported from Germany enables the Palestine Trustee Association to have sufficient cash in hand for this purpose"¹² — The Transfer Agreement.

Sonderkonto II covered potential emigrants to Palestine, or people seeking to invest in a Jewish national home. Investors were allowed to deposit up to 50,000 marks per person in this account. The transfer of this money to Palestine was to take place through German exports, "with the provision that the payments into Special Account II, can be availed of in Palestine only after the dissolution of the Special Account I".¹³

This agreement of August 7, 1933, was not officially announced until August 28. A currency was issued on a later date called *Konversionkasse*. A coincidence? It appears not. Evidently *Konversionkasse* had an intimate role in the emigration of German Jews.

Before launching into a discussion of the definite and possible uses of these notes, it will be helpful to examine one in some detail. Figure 2 illustrates the front and back of the 10 Mark note issued in 1933. There were also notes issued in 1934; they can be identified by the characteristic overprint of the new year on the left margin. See Figure 3.

FRONT OF NOTE

Obligation note of the Conversion Fund for German Foreign Debts at Berlin, issued on the basis of Paragraph 4, of its statutes.

Ten Reichsmark

is owed by the Conversion Fund for German Foreign Debts to the bearer of this certificate of obligation. The redemption takes place according to Para. 4 of the statutes of the Conversion Fund.

Berlin, August 18, 1933.

Conversion Fund for German Foreign Debts. (Small print at bottom): Imperial Printing Office, Berlin.



REICHSDRUCKEREI - BERLIN

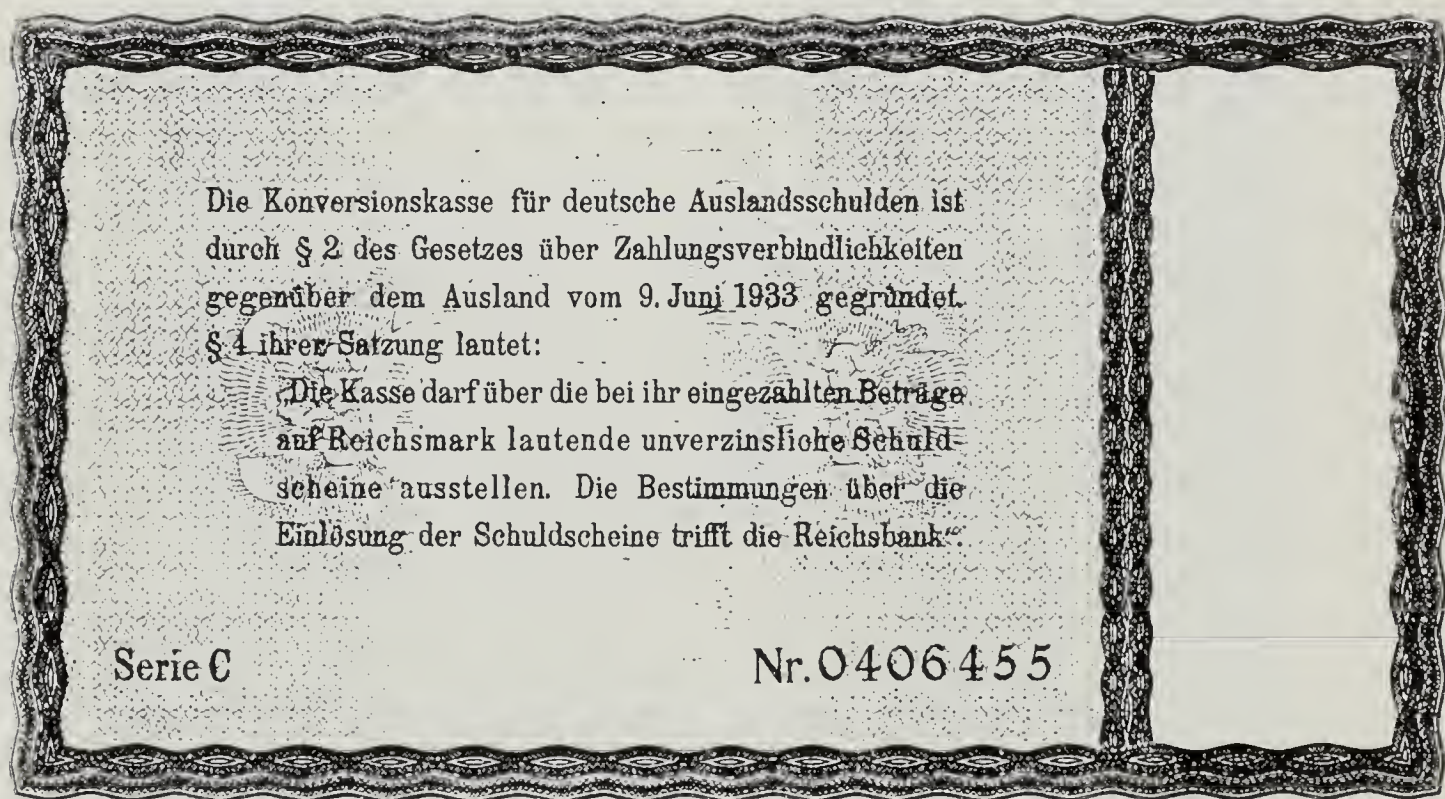


Figure 2: Front and back of a 10 Mark Konversionkasse note of 1933.

BACK OF NOTE

The Conversion Fund for German Debts has been founded through Para. 2 of the law concerning Payment Obligations for Foreign Countries of the 9th of June 1933. Para. 4 of its obligation reads:

The fund is permitted to issue non-interest bearing obligation notes in German Marks for amounts that have been paid into the fund.

We learn from the note that a law was enacted on June 9, 1933 concerning the payment of obligations

to foreign countries, which set up a Conversion Fund for German Foreign Debts: Konversionkasse für Deutschen Auslandsschulden. Also, it states that the fund is permitted to issue notes for amounts that were paid into the fund. It should be noted that these notes are bearer notes, not interest bearing notes; holding onto them would not bring the holder any money beyond the face value of the notes.

Because they could not get more than the face value of the note, holders of the notes looked for opportunities to spend them. A lively market for these notes developed, trading which brought down the value of the notes. That is, the open market brought their value down in terms of exchange rate with other currencies as well as purchasing power.

The Act of June 9, 1933 was announced earlier at a conference of foreign creditors, a meeting which lasted from May 29 to June 3, 1933. It was announced by Dr. Hjalmer Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, as a transfer moratorium that would go into effect on July 1, 1933. Under this Act, German debtors were to pay all foreign indebtedness (i.e. principal, interest, dividends, etc.) contracted after July 15, 1931 into the Fund. The Fund was under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the Reichsbank. The Reichsbank was given the right to determine the time at which payments would be made out of the fund. Payment was made in the form of "scrip" certificates, instead of Reichsmarks. These certificates were the Konversionkasse notes.

From time to time, the Golddiscontbank, with the authorization from the Reichsbank, would purchase these scrips at 50% of the face value.¹⁴ This being the case, it was in the creditor's best interest to purchase goods for export, or to use the scrip, perhaps for travel expenses inside Germany. Thus, few or no Reichsmarks left the country; Germany's economy improved with the increase of exports and the reduction of Germany's debts. These 190x110mm scrips were issued in 9 denominations: 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 Reichsmarks.

The July 1931 German bank crisis which resulted in the order preventing marks from leaving the country created the "blocked marks" or

"blocked accounts". These blocked funds covered old credit balances (claims existing before July 16, 1931): property, insurance, loans, dividends on investments, and so on. The original purpose of these regulations, according to the *United States Embassy Report* from Berlin, dated September 7, 1933, by Ambassador William E. Dodd, was "to prevent the drain of foreign balances and German capital . . ."¹⁵ Out of these regulations, came several new types of marks which could be used for various purposes. Table I is a list of these "new" marks and their uses.

The main function of the scrip was to prevent German marks from leaving the country to foreign creditors. However, there was another use. For the Transfer Agreement emigration, a special class of marks was developed, the *Ha'avara* marks. It still remains a question as to whether actual marks were issued, or whether this was in reality a notation for accounting purposes. This was fine for those Jews who emigrated to Palestine, but what arrangements were made for the transfer of property and assets for those Jews who wanted to emigrate to countries other than Palestine?

For the answer to this we must, once again, look at the *United States Embassy Report* of September 7, 1933, from Berlin. In Ambassador Dodd's Report, he includes a translation of an announcement of the Transfer Agreement which appeared in the *Vossische Zeitung* of September 1, 1933. The announcement said that emigrants owning securities which they wished to take out of Germany, must (1) record them in their foreign exchange export request and (2) allow them to be charged to the amounts released for establishing an existence abroad.¹⁶ In other words, Jews could take their securities with them, but only in quantities not to exceed the amount

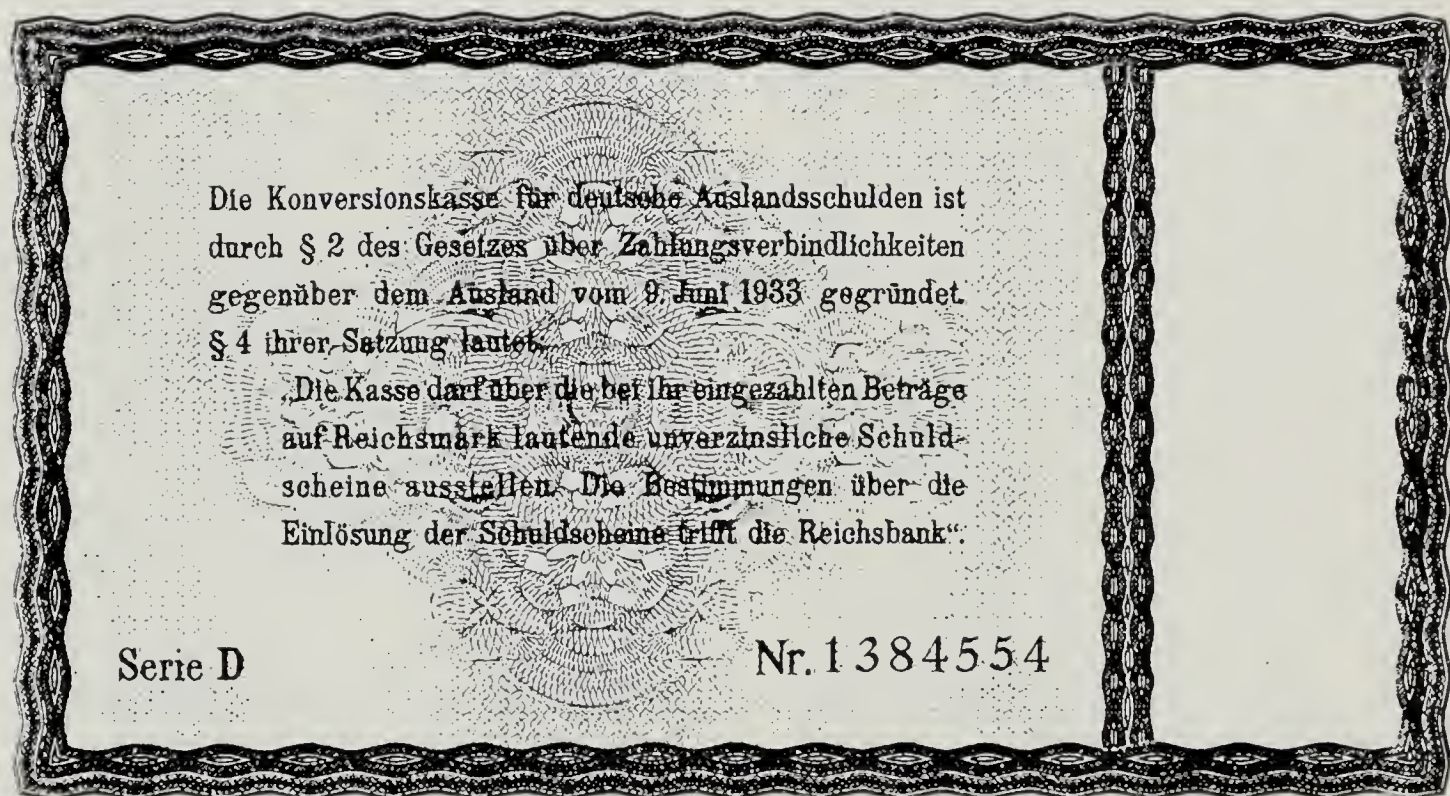


Figure 3: Front and back of a 50 Mark Konversionkasse note of 1934.

of “money” necessary to establish an existence abroad. This amount varied from country to country.

Securities which were left behind, according to the United States Embassy Report (see Figure 4), were to be treated as “blocked foreign deposits”. Also, cash credit balances remaining behind were to be treated as “foreign old credit balances”.¹⁷ Based on another United States Em-

bassy Report, also dated September 7, “blocked foreign deposits” and “foreign old credit balances” appear to be classes of “blocked marks” for which the Konversionkasse scrip was used. Thus, we see primary evidence that the Konversionkasse was to be used in connection with Jewish emigration.

Jewish emigration during this period, according to the available fig-

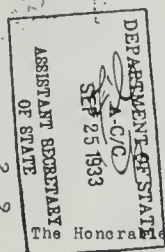
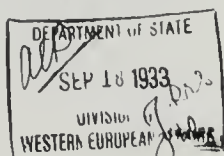


EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Berlin, September 7, 1933

No. 132

Subject: German Foreign Exchange Regulations
adjusted to foster Emigration of Jews.



The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the press of August 31, 1933, announced that the German Ministry of Economics had issued a Circular Order to the Foreign Exchange Control Offices, calculated to provide funds to facilitate Jewish emigration without placing an undue demand on the Reichsbank's supply of foreign exchange.

In reply to an inquiry, the Embassy has been informed by the Ministry of Economics that the so-

called

called "Palestine Foreign Exchange Agreement" was laid down in an exchange of letters between the Bank of Temple Society Ltd., a Jewish institution, and the Reich Ministry of Economics. The Ministry of Economics then instructed the Foreign Exchange Control Offices in the matter. It is understood that the Foreign Office and other Ministries involved participated in the preliminary negotiations. A translation of the announcement of the new arrangement, from the VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG of September 1, 1933, is enclosed.

In addition to prescribing added facilities for Jews emigrating to Palestine to enable them to establish a livelihood along the lines understood to have been urged by Lord Melchett at the Prague Zionist Conference, the press announcement specifies a working arrangement whereby emigrants to other destinations may obtain the use of their income from German resources for limited periods, if they have been unable to establish a source of livelihood abroad. It also defines the status of their securities left behind in Germany by placing them in the same category as the blocked securities of foreigners.

Respectfully yours,

William E. Dodd
William E. Dodd.

Enclosure:
1. Translation of
Announcement.
JF:HCF:EM

copy to 2

Figure 4: Letter from Ambassador William E. Dodd to the U.S. Secretary of State concerning Jewish emigration from Germany. Dated at Berlin September 7, 1933.

ures, was 37,000 in 1933; in 1934 it dropped to 23,000.¹⁸ A probable cause for the drop was, "the apparent cessation of anti-Jewish legislation and the Putsch (purge) against the SA (Sturmabteilung—Brown Shirts)."¹⁹ In 1935 emigration again went down, this time to 21,000; in 1936 it went up to 25,000. One important reason for that was enactment of the anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws in September 1935. Another item of note about emigration in 1933: an additional 14,000 people applied that year for information about migration possibilities to the Welfare Association of the German Jews, the agency which was handling migrant assistance.²⁰

Of the 81,000 Jewish emigrants from Germany between 1933 and 1935, 22,747 went to Palestine.²¹ Their emigration was fostered by the Transfer Agreement. Most emigrants went to other countries.

In 1933 about three-fourths migrated to other countries in Europe, not overseas.²² A good number of the Jews in Germany at that time had Eastern Europe origins; rather than go to a new foreign land where they would know almost no one, they decided to go "home". Possibly they hesitated to try new countries because they would have to learn yet another language. In fact, most did go back to the country which they or their family had left to emigrate to

Catalog No.	Denomination (Marks)	Date	VG	VF	UNC
199	5	1933	\$10	\$20	\$35
200	10	1933	12.5	25	40
201	30	1933	30	60	80
202	40	1933	50	100	120
203	50	1933	30	60	80
204	100	1933	12.5	25	40
205	500	1933	—	—	—
206	1000	1933	—	—	—
207	5	1934	7.5	15	200
208	10	1934	10	20	35
209	30	1934	27.5	55	75
210	40	1934	40	80	100
211	50	1934	27.5	55	75
212	100	1934	12.5	25	40
213	500	1934	—	—	—
214	1000	1934	—	—	—

The \$200 for the 1934 5 mark note in UNC condition is a misprint; it should be \$20.

Germany. Many Jews could not emigrate overseas (as to the United States) because of emigration quotas and widespread unemployment in many countries.

We see that in this pre-Holocaust period these odd pieces of Konversionkasse scrip played a vital role in the lives of tens of thousands! Today these notes are traded with some frequency in the numismatic world. It has appeared in several auction catalogs (e.g. *The Dr. Robert Weiss Collection*, *The Stanley Yulish Collection*, *William Rosenblum’s Los Angeles Sale*, and *The Stanley Gibbons Collection*) within the past seven years.²³

The notes are also listed in the Fourth Edition of *Pick’s Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*.

Rarer are the associated Konversionkasse bonds found in occasional auctions. For example, *The Stanley Gibbons Sale III* (by NASCA) had one listed under Lot 4509. It was described as a \$100 3% Bond due January 1, 1946! Apparently these were used to fund the Konversionkasse notes, which never happened, as history shows.

Few if any living Jews who emigrated from Germany in 1933-1934

remember this currency. An extensive effort to locate a first-hand account of this money failed, even with contact with scholars at the *Leo Baeck Institute*, *Yivo*, *American Jewish Archives*, and other Jewish groups and individuals. Bill Rosenblum reported that he had seen a document from a deceased Jewish emigrant that attested to his having possessed such a currency.

Dr. Alan York provided a copy of a Konversionkasse note with a British Revenue stamp indicating that the note had been cashed at a British bank. Unfortunately, this is only evidence of its contemporary use; it does not prove use by Jewish emigrants from Germany.

Albert Pick describes the money in the *Standard Catalog*, as follows:

“At the times when Jewish refugees were paid for their confiscated properties it was with these notes . . . it was sometimes possible to convert them at half their face value by selling them to the German Golddiscountbank. Eventually the owner found them to be worthless”.

Finally, Franz Frankl has written:

“For a long time it was doubtful whether the scrips had been given to

Table 1
Various Forms of Blocked Marks Circa 1931-35

1. Register mark (*Registermark*) - arose from bank standstill credits and was used for journeys to Germany or investments in Germany.
2. Travel mark—a type of register mark used only for journeys.
3. Credit blocked mark (*Kreditsperrmark*) - arose from credits not affected by the standstill agreement, or from sales of real estate, and was used for a few long-term investments in Germany.
4. Free mark - arose from the sale of foreign exchange to the German banks, and was used for all purchases in the Reich.
5. Note blocked mark (*Notesperrmark*) - arose from the sale of German banknotes from blocked assets, and was used in the same way as the Credit blocked marks.
6. Old assets (*Altguthaben*) - arose from German bank credits which were in the hands of foreigners before July 16, 1931, and was used like Credit blocked marks.
7. Security blocked marks (*Effektensperrmark*) - arose from the sale and purchase of securities, and was used in the same way as the Credit blocked marks.
8. Special accounts (*Sonderkonten*) - was made up certain interest and dividend payments. Some of them are as follows:
 - a. "Conversion marks" - covered earlier in this article.
 - b. "Compensation marks" - from clearing business.
 - c. "Aski marks and accounts" - arose from agreements with foreign commercial firms who had agreed to accept payment in marks for their exports to Germany, and this could be used to pay one-third of their imports from Germany.

Information in this table comes from *Schocht: Hitler's Mogicion* written by Norbert Muhlen, pages 73-74, and the United Stotes Embossy Report from Berlin on September 7, 1933, by Ambassador William E. Dodd.

Jewish emigrants in 1933-1934 . . . The Golddiscountbank . . . was from time to time permitted to buy the scrips with a 50% discount; one has to assume, that the emigrants probably got about 25% of the value when selling.²⁴"

These notes serve as graphic reminders of the onslaught against Germany's own Jews. They are the first "official" anti-Semitic notes issued by the Nazi Government. The notes remain enigmatic. Anyone having further information is invited to write to the authors at Physics Department, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

Acknowledgements

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Herbert Wiese for his help in translating documents. We would also like to thank Ed Black, Nat Sobel, and the late Ralph Goldstone for the many useful discussions we had with them. Also, thanks to Coe College for the sabbatical time necessary to conduct this research.

Ed Ross is a senior majoring in history at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Steve Feller teaches Physics (and occasionally numismatics) at the college.

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TEL AVIV 1914 War Emergency Notes

by Franz Frankl

The outbreak of World War I (8/1/1914) created a severe crisis for Tel-Aviv, the only Jewish Township of Palestine. All work stopped, food became scarce and all Banks closed. The Turkish monetary situation was confusing anyway. According to the German Tourist Guide, Baedeker, edit. 1912, there existed a big difference for circulating coins between the Government (Jerusalem) rate and the Jaffa rate (Fig. 1).

Most of the Jews in Tel-Aviv were Russians and it was a foregone conclusion that Turkey would enter the war (10/12/1914) as an ally of the Central Powers. A 'Committee for Relieving the Crisis' was elected by the municipality (Waad) to collect the money for an Emergency Tax of Francs 4000. - imposed by the Turkish Authorities. By September only Frc. 2000- were collected. Among the measures taken was the issuance (8/16) of Paper Tokens in denominations of Franc 1 - Beshlik 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2/10, all printed by Shoshanis Printing Press, Tel-Aviv. The first issue was 91x81mm., later issues were all 73x55mm., perforated. On 8/23 a second issue of total 5000 Beshlik was printed; on 11/23 another issue of 10,000 Beshlik was planned. The

signature of Bezalel Jaffe is on all notes. With the increasing workload two additional signatures were permitted and in the end a Rubber Stamp Facsimile for Ruppin was introduced.

The whole operation, however, was illegal and unlawful as no permit was obtained from the Authorities. While all notes were inscribed in accordance with the advice by the Procurer, no license was asked for. For this the procurer was tortured by the district officer (kaimakam) and banished by the commandant of Jaffa to another place. All tokens had to be withdrawn, all but Frances 2200 were destroyed by 11/17, 1914. The legend on all notes reads: (Fig. 2)

'Committee of Tel-Aviv. The committee treasury requests to hand over foodstuffs and other provisions to the amount of—to the bearer of this paper token. The treasury will pay its countervalue with checks of APAK (Anglo Palestine Com.), the Committee of Tel Aviv. (Two handwritten signatures and stamped with the stamp of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Committee).

	Franc		Beshlik		Piaster		Para	
	G	J	G	J	G	J	G	J
1 Franc	1	1	2	2	5	6	200	300
1 Beshlik			1	1	2.20	3.20	100	140
1/2 Beshlik					1.10	1.30	50	70
1/4 Beshlik							25	35
2/10 Beshlik							20	28
Remarks: 1 Piaster = 40 Para								
G = Government (official rate)								
J = Jaffa rate.								

Fig. 1: Rate Chart

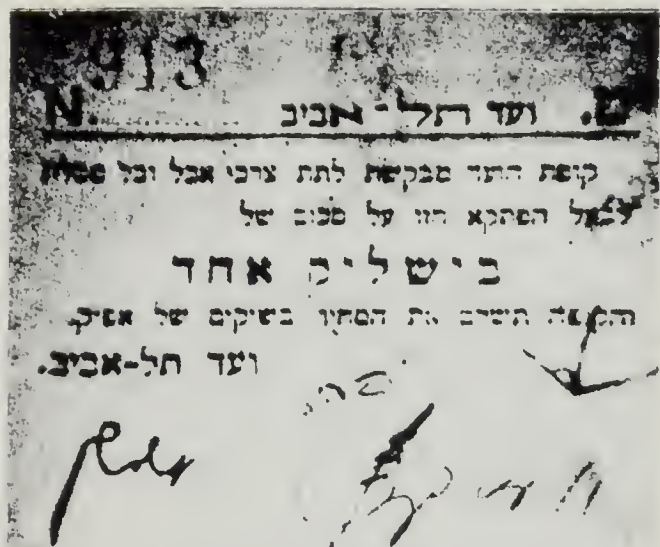


Fig. 2: Emergency token.

Small change was always in short supply. Above legend was similar to the one on food tokens issued by a cooperative shop. The idea was approved by the procurer who could not foresee the increasing amounts to be printed. All notes are perforated on white paper except the 2/10 Beshlik notes which are on red paper.

After WWII Mr. Etkind, a co-signer of the notes found in his drawer five 1 Beshlik Notes (Fig. 3). Mr. Etkind was a secretary in the Waad Tel-Aviv from 1913-1915. His five notes were on hard white paper, unperforated, apparently trialprints for a new issue and signed by Mr. Etkind only.

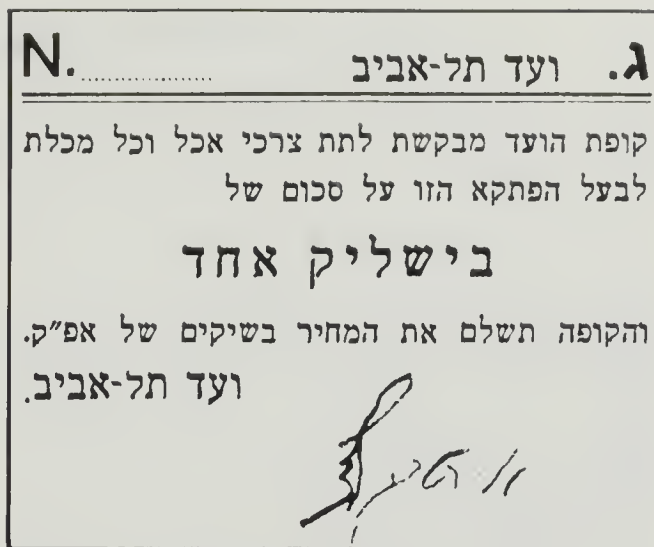


Fig. 3: 1 Beshlik note.

After the notes were prohibited they were withdrawn by the Waad. Official Poster, Hebrew/Arabic, announced that owners of the notes will be fully reimbursed.

The Anglo Palestine Company, forerunner of the Anglo Palestine Bank (now Bank Leumi Le Israel) was an English company. It was presumed that once Turkey declared war, deposits would be seized. The Apak distributed some assets and on 8/27, 1914 'Registered Cheques' in nominations of Francs 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 were distributed to the same 'trustworthy' people: The checks were endorsed and guaranteed on the back 'To the extent the situation of its reserve will allow it.' On the

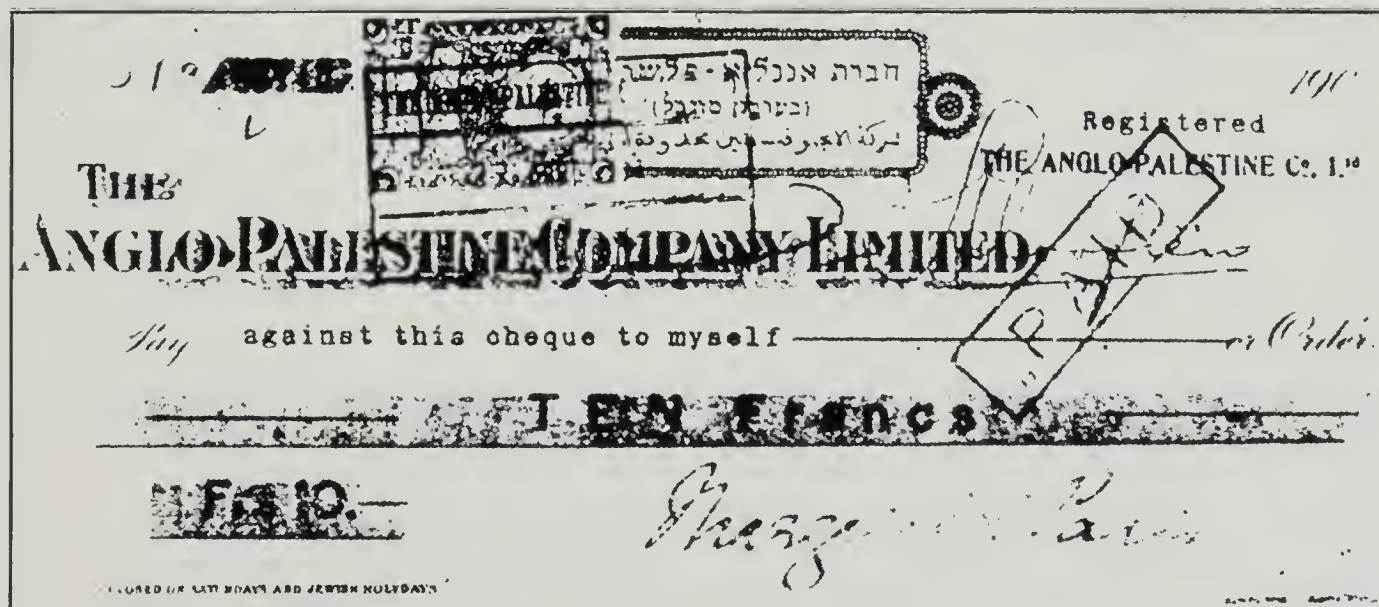


Fig. 4: Registered Check.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I was very interested to read in the latest installment of David Paszaman's "Jews and Jewish Subjects on Coins and Currency" in the July-August issue of *The Shekel* that the Mexican president, Porfirio Díaz, played by the Jewish actor John Garfield in the 1939 motion picture *Juarez*, claimed to be of Jewish descent. While no Mexican coins bear President Díaz's effigy, there does exist a coin issued in the state of Durango which bears a very special place in his career.

Porfirio Díaz, who served as president of Mexico from 1877 to 1880 and from 1884 to 1911, issued this coin (KM# 350; Cr. L49) in 1872. This was not an official issue of the Mexican government, nor of the government of Durango; it was a coin of the rebellion which Díaz led against the government of President Benito Juárez, his former mentor.

In the presidential election of 1871 there were three candidates: President Juárez, running for his third term, Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, and Díaz. Díaz's followers considered Juárez's continued possession of the presidency as unconstitutional.

No candidate obtained a clear majority and the matter was thrown into the congress, which elected Juárez. Díaz refused to accept this and

led a revolt. The struggle continued until July 18, 1872, when Juárez died. Lerdo, as president of the Mexican Supreme Court, constitutionally succeeded to the presidency of the state. Lerdo offered an amnesty to Díaz and his followers, which ended the rebellion.

I have always found great interest in coins of modern revolutions and rebellions, seeing them as spiritual descendants of the coinages of the Jewish War and the Bar Kochba War. The Mexican revolutions of 1810-1821 and 1910-1917 each produced over a hundred different types and varieties. But Porfirio Díaz's rebellion of 1871-1872 only produced a single issue, the Durango State copper $\frac{1}{4}$ real of 1872.

This coin bears on the reverse its most unique feature, the motto of Díaz's revolt, "*Sufragio Libre*" ("Free Suffrage.") Otherwise its design is quite traditional, with the Mexican eagle and "*Estado de Durango*" on the obverse and the denomination and date on the reverse. This coin is also remarkable as the last Mexican coin in the old real system.

Sincerely yours,

Peter S. Horvitz
Philadelphia, PA

TEL AVIV NOTES cont.

face 'Registered' was printed above the date (Fig. 4). Instead of the name of the payee 'Against this cheque to myself' was imprinted. Old check blanks printed 190- by Industrial Druckerei Vienna were used. These registered checks were often called banknotes, thus was the trust in the APAK. The total issuance of Waad Notes and Registered Cheques

amounted to Beshlik 10,000 and Francs 40,000.

Both issues are very rare. Only Waad notes of poor grading are offered and this very seldom.

This article, first published in the journal of the International Bank Note Society, is believed to be the last article of numismatic scholar Franz Frankl who passed away in March of 1985.

UNIQUE 1985 ISRAEL MINT SET MARKS END OF "OLD" SHEQEL DENOMINATION

A handsomely packaged 8-piece set of one of each of the 1985 Sheqel coins in Brilliant Uncirculated condition is a modestly priced, ideal gift to interest youngsters in the ancient and modern traditions of Israel.

This year's Mint Set is of particular interest since the coins are the last legal tender coinage with "Sheqel" denominations. In September Israel changed over to the "New Sheqel" (equivalent to 1000 "Old Sheqels"), and the new coins are already in circulation though "Old Sheqels" will be accepted until the end of 1985.

Following tradition, six of the coins carry design motifs of ancient Judaeen coins - the 1 Sheqel features a chalice, as used on the famous silver sheqel of the First Revolt (66-70 CE). The 5 Sheqalim with double cornucopiae is similar to the ancient bronze coins of the Maccabean John Hyrcanus and Herod Archelaus. The 10 Sheqalim shows a galley as originally depicted on the bronzes of Herod Archelaus. The 50 Sheqalim reproduces a bronze coin from the First Revolt with symbols of the Harvest Festival, *lulav* and *ethrog*. The 100 Sheqalim was inspired by one of the most famous and extremely rare coins of the last Maccabean ruler, Antigonus Mattathias (40-37 BCE), showing the holy Temple Menorah. A second "Menorah" 100 Sheqalim



coin with the word "Hanukka" inscribed is in Hebrew and English.

The 1985 Sheqel Mint Set is rounded out by two coins with modernistic designs featuring portraits and autographs of two heroes of Israel: 50 Sheqalim honoring Israel's first Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, and 100 Sheqalim bearing the likeness of Zionist leader Zev Jabotinski.

No more than 12,000 eight piece Brilliant Uncirculated Sheqel Mint Sets assembled in colorful transparent acrylic display holders, will be available.

**ISN'T 1986 THE YEAR FOR YOUR
FIRST TRIP TO ISRAEL?**

See inside back cover.

1985 ISRAEL HANUKKA COINS FEATURE ASHKENAZ LAMP



As a result of immigration and more often of forced expulsion, first from ancient Judaea and then from numerous other countries, Jews could be found living throughout most of the world - from Egypt to China . . . from Argentina to Zambia. Each year since 1962 Israel has commemorated a different Jewish community in the Diaspora by issuing a coin celebrating the holiday of Hanukkah. These handsome coins feature an eight-branched Hanukkah lamp (called *hanukkiya*) from the geographic area being honored, and form one of the most attractive continuing series of numismatic commemoratives anywhere in the world.

Earlier Lamps

In the past, the Hanukkah series has featured a 17th century Italian Lamp (1962); 18th century North Africa Lamp (1963); 20th century Russian Lamp (1972); 18th century Hanukkiya from Holland (1975); the very popular Early American Lamp honoring the U.S. Bicentennial (1976); as well as Hanukkiya from France (1978); Egypt (1979); Corfu (1980); and Poland (1981). The new 1985 Hanukkah coins feature a 16th century lamp from Ashkenaz.

The eight oil lamps of the Hanukkiya commemorate the tradition that one day's worth of oil managed to keep the candelabrum burning for eight days during the rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem.

A maximum of 14,000 Brilliant Uncirculated One Sheqel and 12,000 Proof Two Sheqalim silver legal tender 1985 Hanukkah coins have been issued by the Bank of Israel. These are the last coins featuring a "Sheqel" face value; all subsequent Israel coins now have "New Sheqel" denominations.

"Ashkenaz" was the Hebrew name for a large area of Jewish settlement in central and eastern Europe. During the Middle Ages many of its regions belonged to the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation, and in popular but incorrect usage Ashkenaz is widely identified with Germany proper. In the 16th century Ashkenazi Jews began to be forced into prison-like areas within the larger Christian settlements called ghettos.

The Ashkenaz lamp is depicted on two 1985 silver coins - one Sheqel, 30 mm., Brilliant Uncirculated, struck at the Paris Mint; and two Sheqalim, 37mm., Proof, produced at the Bern, Switzerland Federal Mint.

The beautifully crafted bronze Ashkenaz lamp was created in 1574, and today it is a prized possession of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. Its backplate carries the embossed Hebrew text of the Hanukkah blessing that speaks of the miracles performed by the Lord in saving the Maccabees and the Jewish people from their Syrian-Greek persecutors in the winter of 165 BCE.

VISITING THE ISRAELI MINT

An Excerpt of My Trip to Israel

By Abe Tompkins

The tour sponsored by American Israel Numismatic Association was the 17th trip AINA had planned and carried out. Everything ran like clockwork once we arrived in Tel Aviv, the closest city to the airport.

We had been given directions and pamphlets on the trip itself and what to expect and being a strict follower of reading and following directions I wasn't surprised at the clocklike cadence we experienced.

To briefly put the daily programs into a time schedule amounted to 6:15 awakening, breakfast at 7:00 in the dining room where everything you could want was there - kosher, of course.

At 8:00 we were all on the bus and away we went. Around 4:30 we were back at the hotel and glad to be there - a shower, nap and down to the dining room for a very sumptuous dinner - sometimes with wine when we had important speakers. This was usually over by 9:30.

The mint is in Jerusalem and in our meanderings through the area, it was pointed out to us. Impressive it wasn't, as it looked more like a small fortress with stone walls and roofs, a sturdy well-kept collection of buildings, well-guarded as we found out when we visited the edifice.

We didn't get to go to the mint till Tuesday, the day before our day on our own, and Thursday we were awakened at 3:30 a.m. to go to Tel Aviv for our flight back.

Back to the mint: a camera was a no-no; one disappointment. Security was tight with armed soldiers inside each door which had to be unlocked from the inside. The attitude was not grim though, just business-like and quite genial. The first area our group visited was the printing rooms where the stamps were being made - or printed as gummed sheets, probably purchased already cut to size, perforated, gummed and ready for the presses.

It was quite noisy and industriously busy. I never did count all the presses and it was hard to hear what was being said about the various procedures. An amusing incident occurred when I picked up a scrap of paper and on examining it found it to be a corner torn from a sheet - not printed, but with the perforations showing the size and shape of the few stamps on this piece of paper.

I figured it would make a nice souvenir and was about to put it in my pocket when *all hell broke loose!* It seems that even the scraps and clippings had to be accounted for and



Rough Edge



End View



Smooth Edge

Photos: John Devine.

that small piece I had was important. I reluctantly gave up the scrap. What else could I do with armed guards looking at me and Hebrew language addressed in my direction? Even the people in my group were hollering at me!

I must have looked as if I felt quite chagrined, as one individual came up and addressing me by my name (we all had name tags on) said, "Mr. Tompkins, please don't feel bad. I am the supervisor of this department and there are higher officials here at the present so a fuss was made. If you are patient, when we move out of here I'll be with your group and then I'll be able to take care of you." I figured he was going to put me up against the wall and have the guards shoot me! (*All for such a little piece of paper!*)

15 Coins per Second

We broke up into smaller groups and the officials took my group into the minting section where they had one machine that was spitting out coins faster than I could count them. There was only one press but it was stamping coins out at the rate of about 15 a second. The entire operation was interesting to watch. The planchets, purchased in bulk were ready to be placed from the wooden containers into the hoppers above the machine.

Even at the speed of operation, it was possible to follow the flow of procedure from *blank* to *coin*. The coins flowed continuously into a trough below the dies and probably through some material that cleansed the coin. There was a continuous flow up to a counting machine at which a man held a bag to catch the coins until 350 of the 100 Sheqel coins were counted. This individual was quite adept at his job as he was able to keep up with the machine. The bags were stacked onto carts and away they went.

After observing all this and remarking that it was a far cry from our mints, I again started a *hullabaloo*. I picked up a couple of blank planchets to examine them and the whole procedure started all over again: "All blanks are counted and must be accounted for." I tried to defend myself by disclaiming any intent of pilfering and also voicing my disbelief on the count of blanks as they were purchased by weight and not numbers.

The peculiarity of the incident was such that the coins minted were worth only .08 of a cent while the blanks to me would have been worth a sum, minted planchets quite a bit more, and having coins in my pocket I would gladly have traded them for the blanks, one for one - a hundred Sheqels for one blank. But it couldn't be done; everything must be accounted for.

About this time I felt someone come up behind me and put a hand in my pocket, as the voice which I recognized told me not to take out of the pocket what had been put in there. I turned and looked into the mischievous eyes of the supervisor who said, "I told you I would take care of you and I have." I thanked him profusely and promised to remember him always . . . even here.

"May I have this?"

After this event I started to look around the minting room looking at tools and work benches and I happened to see a small piece of blank steel on a bench. This time I made sure there would not be an explosion of voices. As I picked up the piece of metal I turned to the nearest important looking person and asked, "May I have this?" He looked at what I had in my hand and said "yes." I immediately dropped it into my pocket and after thanking him turned and left the room. There was not much else to see as that was the only machine in operation.

As I walked out into the court yard I felt a hand on my shoulder and as I turned quite abruptly, ready to put up a fight for that little piece of steel, (you see I instinctively knew what it was I had only not how much - a piece off a broken die.) The voice belonging to the hand on my shoulder demanded, "What did you come up with this time, Abe?" I replied "Reverend," (yes, he was one and he was in our group) "if you'll only be patient until we get out of here I'll be glad to show you!"

We left through the portals that we had entered and again had to go through the process of unlocking doors and guards standing by on the alert and once outside we walked out to the bus.

Now was my moment of suspense: first I fished out the folded item the supervisor had put in my pocket. I was a full square of gummed and perforated (but not printed) stamps. The man was as good as his word! The Reverend was appalled and wanted to know how I had come about something like that! I was feeling benevolent myself, so I tore off two strips along the perforations and gave them to him. He was delighted!

It Made My Day

Now came my time to be surprised. As I stated; I felt that the piece of steel was a broken die, but how was I going to be able to ascertain that this and the stamps came from the Israel Mint? I fumbled around until I found it and brought it out into the light. To my satisfaction I found the other side of the piece was polished and as I turned the bottom up I felt that my whole trip to Israel was worth this moment. On the bottom-just large enough to hold the entire word was ISRAEL in Hebrew.

This made my day, week, and whole trip. I have what could well be the only piece of an Israel die "identifiable" in the whole world!

As the Reverend so aptly put the sequence "How could you, who caused such a fuss in both places, come out smelling like a rose while all the rest of us have naught but memories?"

I replied "Call it luck or what you will, but if you don't make a fuss you'll never be noticed!"—from the *Error-Variety News*.

AINA CONTEST FOR 20TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL

Here's a chance to show your own ideas on medal design—a competition open only to AINA members. Win a cash prize of \$100.00 and have your medal created for international distribution by a prominent Israeli mint—an event in your life you'll always cherish.

Submit your ideas for the obverse, reverse or just one of these to AINA, P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320 before July

1, 1986. Ideas may be submitted as loose sketches or complete artistic detailed drawings. This is not an art skill contest; AINA needs your love, your enthusiasm and your ideas. The engraver will do the rest. But what should this new medal feature besides the AINA symbol (see magazine cover) and the 20th Anniversary year (1987)?

Start your sketching now; submit at any time.

JEWES AND JEWISH SUBJECTS ON COINS AND CURRENCY

(A CONTINUATION)

By David Paszarnant

Since the last update, (*The Shekel*, July-August, 1985) several new coins have been added to this compilation. First, the Bahamas announced a 1985 dated \$50 gold coin commemorating the *Santa Maria*, flagship of Columbus.



Another *Santa Maria* coin called to my attention is also from the Bahamas. Actually there are two \$50 gold coins, one dated 1967 and the other dated 1971. The obverses are different; the reverses appear to be the same. The 1967 coin is catalog number Y12; the 1971 coin is catalog number Y25.1. In 1967 the Bahamas also issued a \$100 gold coin that depicts Columbus stepping ashore on San Salvador; this coin is catalog number Y13.



A letter from Daniel M. Friedenberg of New York questioned my source for including Enrico Fermi in my compilation of Jews on coins. I advised that my source was Nathan Ausubel to which Mr. Friedenberg responded:

"Nathan Ausubel is not reliable in such matters and has made many mistakes which I have encountered in my reading. Unfortunately, this is only too common and that is how these myths get started. I can assure you that if the Encyclopaedia Judaica does not have an article on Fermi, nor does it list him among the Jewish Nobel Prize winners, he is not Jewish."

This of course aroused my curiosity. Digging a little deeper, I came up with a book by Laura Fermi in which she states:

"Like most Italians, Enrico was a Catholic, although he had not been religiously brought up; and I belonged to a family of nonobservant Jews."¹

My thanks to Mr. Friedenberg for calling attention to this discrepancy. As time permits I will check other names that I had drawn from Mr. Ausubel's book, *The Pictorial History of the Jewish People*.

Mr. Friedenberg has again written to question the authenticity of Lilienthal's Jewish roots. Lilienthal's

name remains on the list, conditionally, until I have had a chance to do further research at the Rutger's Library but I suspect he will be deleted; Richter also lists him as a non-Jew.

In addition to the Columbus coins cited earlier, we can add the following coins:

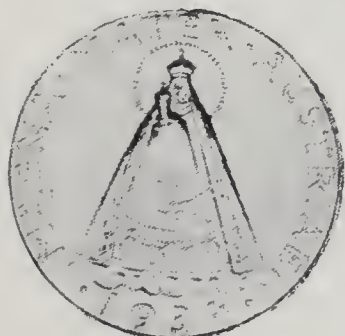
Czechoslovakia issued a 100 korun coin in 1982 to honor Ivan Olbracht (1882-1952), (Kemal Zeman). Olbracht was the son of Czech writer Antonin Zeman and his Jewish wife Kamila Lambertine Schoenfeld. Olbracht became one of the outstanding modern novelists of Czechoslovakia.²



Kuwait issued a 5 dinar coin in 1981 that depicts the Dome of the Rock.



In 1934 Austria, issued a 5 schilling coin depicting the Madonna. (Well, she was Jewish, wasn't she?)



Adding fuel to the "Columbus was Jewish" theory is the following statement from *The New Jewish Encyclopedia*:

"Investigations cast doubt as to his presumed Italian birth, and much evidence was forwarded to strengthen the belief that his parents were Marranos who fled from Spain to Italy."³

Even George Gilbert, editor of *The Shekel*, who has indicated great skepticism over the Columbus theory has sent a segment from a fictional account of lives of 1938 Jewish refugees to China with the following statement:

"For example, in his (Columbus) last letters to his son he used *beit-hay*, the Hebrew symbol 'Praised be the Lord,' and his will adhered to Jewish traditions in disposing of worldly goods."⁴

Gilbert's accompanying note said: "How a story persists."

In retrospect, as I look over the number of coins that depict Columbus or his ships, even if it turns out that someone eventually comes up with proof-positive that he wasn't Jewish, won't we have a great type set of Columbus? See! The glass really is *half full*.

Another coin that escaped attention for many months is the 1 gramo and 5 gramos of Tierra Del Fuego, dated 1889. Tierra Del Fuego is the extreme south of Argentina. There Julius Popper, a Romanian Jew, adventurer and would-be dictator, ran gold mines. A company was formed with Popper at its head and there was some support by the Argentine government.



Popper proceeded to issue his own currency at the “Paramo Mint”. The coins are inscribed LAVADEROS DE ORO DEL SUD (Gold Washing Company of the South.) The pieces bear Popper’s name and TIERRA DEL FUEGO on them. Popper was in continual conflict with the Governor of the area of his operation and others. He died of unexplained causes in 1893. The coinage might be considered as a territorial coinage of Argentina.⁵ Both of the aforementioned coins are gold.

A number of prominent Jews have been honored with official U.S. medals. Several of the individuals cited as Jewish in their origins will be controversial but the sources cited will substantiate these listings. The author is dependent on other peoples’ research. I stand ready to put forth properly cited contrary views.



Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (1891-1967), was the Secretary of the Treasury under Roosevelt from 1934-1945. He completely reorganized U.S. monetary policy to stabilize the economy. He was responsible for financing the New Deal and World War II. He proposed the controver-

sial Morgenthau Plan, a plan a divided, non-industrial postwar Germany. Morgenthau served as the General Chairman of the *United Jewish Appeal* from 1947 thru 1950 and Chairman of Israel Bond Drive from 1951 thru 1954.⁶ Morgenthau appears on a 3-inch bronze medal (#214) of the Secretaries of the Treasury series issued in 1934. The obverse of this medal is a left profile of Morgenthau with the following around the rim: “HENRY MORGENTHAU JR. - SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.” The reverse depicts the facade of the Treasury building with the date Jan. 1, 1934.



Hyman George Rickover (1900—), Admiral in the United States Navy was the “father” of the atomic-powered submarine. He persuaded the U.S. Navy to undertake construction of nuclear-powered submarines, creating the “Nautilus,” the world’s first atomic-powered submarine (1954). He headed the Electrical Section of the Bureau of Ships, during World War II.⁷ Rickover has the distinction of appearing on two different mint medals. Rickover appears on a 3-inch bronze medal (#533) au-



thorized in 1958 for achievement in practical use of atomic energy. In 1982 a 1½-inch medal (#536) was issued for service to the country.

The obverse of the 3-inch medal depicts a left-front view of Rickover's head and shoulders. The inscription around the rim is: "VICE ADMIRAL HYMAN G. RICKOVER". The reverse depicts an allegorical figure surrounded by atoms; below it and around the rim: "TO VICE ADMIRAL HYMAN GEORGE RICKOVER U.S.N. BY ACT OF THE CONGRESS UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA AUGUST 19, 1958 IN APPRECIATION OF HIS SIGNAL ACHIEVEMENT IN THE PRACTICAL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

The smaller medal depicts a full-front view of Rickover's head with orbiting atoms. Over his head along the rim: "EDUCATOR · PATRIOT · ENGINEER." The bottom rim reads: "ADMIRAL HYMAN G. RICKOVER." The reverse has: "BY ACT OF CONGRESS" along the top rim, a rather lengthy dedication in the body and the date, June 23, 1982 along the bottom rim.

FOOTNOTES

1. ATOMS IN THE FAMILY; My Life With Enrico Fermi by Laura Fermi, publ. by The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.; p. 56.
2. JUDAICA ON POSTAGE STAMPS by John Henry Richter, publ. by the Judaica Historical Philatelic Society, 1974; p. 96.
3. THE NEW JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA, edited by David Bridger in association with Samuel Wolk. Publ. by Behrman House, Inc., New York; pgs. 93, 94.
4. DELIVERANCE IN SHANGHAI by Jerome Agel and Eugene Boe, publ. by Dembner Books, New York; p. 243.
5. GOLD COINS OF THE AMERICAS by Robert P. Harris, publ. by Anco, Florence, Alabama; p. 11.
6. ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY OF JUDAICA; publ. by Keter Publishing House, Jerusalem, p. 424.
7. Ibid, p. 507.

**SHOW THIS COPY OF
THE SHEKEL
TO ANOTHER COLLECTOR AND
INTRODUCE HIM/HER TO AINA**

JEWISH SUBJECTS ON COINS

COUNTRY	CAT #	YEAR	SUBJECT	DENOMINATION
AUSTRALIA			MERCHANT TOKEN OF ABRAHAMS	
AUSTRALIA			MERCHANT TOKENS OF JOSEPH	
AUSTRALIA			MERCHANT TOKENS OF FRIEDMAN	
AUSTRIA		1934	MADONNA	50 SCHILLING
AUSTRIA	Y118	1967	BLUE DANUBE	50 SCHILLING
AUSTRIA	Y131	1973	MAX REINHARDT	25 SCHILLING
AUSTRIA	Y138	1975	BIRTH OF STRAUSS	100 SCHILLING
AUSTRIA	Y168	1981	OTTO BAUER	500 SCHILLING
BAHAMAS	Y12	1967	SANTA MARIA	\$50 (g)
BAHAMAS	Y13	1967	COLUMBUS	\$100 (g)
BAHAMAS	Y25.1	1971	SANTA MARIA	\$50 (g)
BAHAMAS		1985	COLUMBUS	\$5
BAHAMAS		1985	SANTA MARIA	\$50
BARBADOS			TOKEN OF MOSES TOLANTO	½ CENT
BARBADOS			TOKEN OF MOSES TOLANTO	1 CENT
CANADA	Y81	1974	OLY. CANOEING	\$5
CANADA	Y88	1975	OLY. SWIMMING	\$5
CANADA	Y90	1975	OLY. SAILING	\$10
CANADA	Y91	1975	OLY. KAYAK	\$10
CANADA	Y92	1976	OLY. FENCING	\$5
CANADA	Y93	1976	OLY. BOXING	\$5
COLOMBIA	Y29.1	1891	COLUMBUS	50 CENT
COLOMBIA	Y29.1	1892	COLUMBUS	50 CENT
COLOMBIA	Y29.2	1892	COLUMBUS	50 CENT
COSTA RICA	Y35	1900	COLUMBUS	2 COL.(g)
COSTA RICA	Y36	1899	COLUMBUS	5 COL.(g)
COSTA RICA	Y37	1900	COLUMBUS	10 COL.(g)
COSTA RICA	Y38	1897	COLUMBUS	20 COL.(g)
CURACAO			J.J.N.	1 STUIVER
CURACAO			J.K. CO.	1 STUIVER
CUBA	Y46	1981	NINA	5 PESO
CUBA	Y47	1981	PINTA	5 PESO
CUBA	Y48	1981	SANTA MARIA	5 PESO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Y102	1976	VIKTOR KAPLAN	100 KORONA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Y121	1982	OLBRACHT	100 KORONA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Y123	1983	KARL MARX	100 KORONA
DOMINICA	Y6	1978	GRAF ZEPPELIN	\$20
DOMINICA	Y10	1979	BEGIN	\$20
DOMINICA	Y11	1979	BEGIN	\$150 (gold)
DOMINICA		1979	BEGIN	\$300 (gold)
EAST GERMANY	Y20	1968	KARL MARX	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y22	1961	HEINRICH HERTZ	5 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y30	1971	ROSA LUXEMBURG	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y35	1972	BUCHENWALD	10 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y36	1972	HEINRICH HEINE	10 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y40	1973	OTTO LILIENTHAL	5 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y69	1979	ALBERT EINSTEIN	5 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y71	1979	NATHAN THE WISE	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y90	1983	KARL MARX	20 MARKS
WEST GERMANY	Y156	1983	KARL MARX	5 MARKS
WEST GERMANY		1984	MENDELSON	5 MARKS
GERMANY	Y69	1929	GRAF ZEPPELIN	3 MARKS
GERMANY	Y70	1929	GRAF ZEPPELIN	5 MARKS
EGYPT	Y150	1974	OCTOBER WAR	5 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y151	1974	OCTOBER WAR	10 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y152	1974	OCTOBER WAR	1 POUND
EGYPT	YA152	1974	OCTOBER WAR	5 POUND (gold)
EGYPT	Y164	1976	REOPEN SUEZ	1 POUND
EGYPT	Y217	1980	PEACE TREATY	10 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y218	1980	PEACE TREATY	1 POUND

EGYPT	Y219	1980	PEACE TREATY	1 POUND (gold)
EGYPT	Y220	1980	PEACE TREATY	5 POUND (gold)
EGYPT	Y221	1980	PEACE TREATY	10 POUND (gold)
EGYPT	Y233	1981	3RD ANN. SUEZ	1 POUND
EGYPT	Y246	1981	3RD ANN. SUEZ	1 POUND (gold)
EGYPT	Y263	1982	RETURN OF SINAI	1 POUND
EL SALVADOR	Y7	1906	COLUMBUS	1 PESO
EL SALVADOR		1984	COLUMBUS	1 COLON
HAITI	KM16	1973	COLUMBUS	25 GOURDE
HAITI	KM46	1973	COLUMBUS	100 G(g)
HAITI	Y47	1977	SADAT & BEGIN	100 GOURDE
HAITI	Y58	1977	SADAT & BEGIN	200 GOURDE(g)
HUNGARY	Y128	1976	RAKOCZI	200 FORINT
HUNGARY	Y155	1983	CZOBEL	100 FORINT
IRAN	Y171	1980	JERUSALEM	1 RIYAL
IRAN		1982	JERUSALEM	1 RIYAL
JAMAICA	Y38	1972	NINA	\$20 (g)
JAMAICA	Y40	1975	COLUMBUS	\$10
JAMAICA	Y41	1975	COLUMBUS	\$100(g)
JORDAN	KM5	1969	BETHELHEM	3/4 DINAR
JORDAN	KM6	1969	JERUSALEM	1 DINAR
JORDAN	Y32	1980	JERUSALEM	1/2 DINAR
KUWAIT		1981	JERUSALEM	5 DINARS
MEXICO	Y92	VARIOUS F.I. MADERO		20 CENT.
MEXICO	Y80	VARIOUS F.I. MADERO		25 CENT.
MEXICO	Y79	1960	HIDALGO-MADERO	10 PESOS
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Y29	1982	MIKVE ISRAEL	50 GUILDER
PARAGUAY	KM80	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	150 GUARANIES
PARAGUAY	KM93	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	1500 GUAR.(g)
PARAGUAY	KM105	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	3000 GUAR.(g)
PARAGUAY	KM115	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	4500 GUAR.(g)
POLAND	Y94	1978	JANUSZ KORCZAK	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND	PR.254	1978	JANUSZ KORCZAK	100 Z. PATTERN
POLAND	Y98	1979	H. WIENIAWSKI	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND	PR.258	1979	H. WIENIAWSKI	100 Z. PATTERN
POLAND	Y103	1979	LUDWIK ZAMENHOF	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND		1979	LUDWIK ZAMENHOF	100 Z. PATTERN
POLAND	PR.263	1980	LODZ	20 ZLOTYCH
PORTUGAL		1981	PEREIRA	100 ESC.
RUSSIA	Y191	1983	KARL MARX	1 RUBLE
SAN MARINO		1984	ALBERT EINSTEINE	L.200
SUDAN	Y74	1980	DOME OF THE ROCK	L.5
SUDAN	Y75	1980	DOME OF THE ROCK	L.10
SUDAN	Y76	1980	DOME OF THE ROCK	L.25 (g)
SUDAN	Y77	1980	DOME OF THE ROCK	L.50 (g)
SWITZERLAND	Y63	1979	EINSTEIN FORMULA	5 FRANCS
SWITZERLAND	Y62	1979	ALBERT EINSTEIN	5 FRANCS
SWITZERLAND	Y6#	1979	ALBERT EINSTEIN	5 FRANCS
TURKS & CAICOS	Y8	1975	COLUMBUS SHIPS	20C
TIERRA DEL FUEGO		1889	POPPER	1 GRAMO
TIERRA DEL FUEGO		1889	POPPER	5 GRAMOS
TURKS & CAICOS	Y8	1975	COLUMBUS SHIPS	20C
UNITED STATES		1892	COLUMBUS	.50
UNITED STATES		1893	COLUMBUS	.50
UNITED STATES		1909	V.D.BRENNER	.01
YEMEN	KM17	1975	JERUSALEM	15 RIYAL
YEMEN	KM22	1975	JERUSALEM	100 RIYAL

AINA CREATES 100 3-COIN PRESENTATION SETS OF ISRAEL'S HERO PORTRAITS



The mid-year change in the trade coins of Israel has forced discontinuation of production of the old sheqels including the highly unique 10, 50 and 100 sheqalim coinage honoring three of Israel's greatest heroic individuals.

The 10 sheqel effigy of Herzl; the 50 sheqel effigy of Ben-Gurion and the 100 sheqel effigy of Jabotinsky will never again be struck; the unique design concept which created these historic numismatic coins is likely never again to be part of Israel's contemporary coinage. Each coin is slightly larger than a U.S. quarter.

AINA has packaged 100 sets in see-thru jackets which feature an Israel scene on the cover and dimensional Judaic symbols above the coins. Each set is \$10.00 postpaid. Send a check to AINA, PO Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320.

A SURPRISE OPPORTUNITY TO OWN THE JERUSALEM INTL. NUMISMATIC MEETING MEDAL



**WHILE
QUANTITIES
LAST
\$8.00 EACH**

In 1979, Jerusalem was the scene of the first major numismatic world-wide Israel-centered event: THE JERUSALEM INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC MEETING. To honor the occasion, each attendee received this 45mm bronze medal featuring design elements from some of Israel's

most famed Government medals.

AINA is privileged to be the exclusive source for a modest quantity of the few medals left after this momentous occasion. While they last: \$8.00 and TWO per member only please. Send checks to AINA, PO BOX 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320.



הכסמרה העירונית תל-אביב — 1926

Tel-Aviv Municipal Police — 1926

Tel-Aviv's Städtische Polizei i. J. 1926

A CAP BADGE OF THE PALESTINE MUNICIPAL POLICE

By Eli Semmelman, Haifa

While touring Jerusalem with family guests from the United States during the Passover holiday, we took a walk in the Old City. In an antiques shop on the Via Dolorosa (Street of Sorrows), I was offered this badge of the Municipal Police. It recalled the history of almost 40 years ago when in addition to the regular British Army occupying under the Mandate policy, apart from the Government police authority there were individual city police forces.

These groups in the major cities were the Municipal Police, an authority still part of the present police system, known as the *Pakachim* (Inspectors). My boyhood memories of the Haifa Municipal Police were vague but friends clearly recalled their presence.

My daughter provided the proof with a gift of a reproduction of an



early photo album featuring the work of photographer Soskin. It included the photograph of a parade of the Tel Aviv Municipal Police in 1926.

The badge features the Royal Crown, the initials MP, a wreath and the words, MUNICIPAL POLICE. The photograph is close to the original size of the badge.

1986 AINA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTION NOTICE

The AINA elections for the year 1986 will consist of the election of three National Directors and one Regional Director. The Regional Director will cover the south area.

Any paid-up member of AINA is eligible to run for office. Those interested and requiring information may write to:

**Office Administrator, AINA
P.O. Box 25790
Tamarac, Fl. 33320**

We will then send the necessary information and petition forms. Since this is a very important function of AINA, we would appreciate hearing from all those interested in participating.

In preparation for the elections, the following committees have been appointed:

Election Committee

**Roy Miller Irving Kantor
Barbara Kresh**

Nominating Committee

**Faye Stern, Chairwoman
Jay Galst, M.D. J. Jay Van Grover
Lawrence Wohl Julius Turoff**

All ballots will be sent directly to the office of the American Israel Numismatic Association's certified accountants. The counting of the ballots will be done by our auditing firm who will certify to the audit, and they will be assisted in their count by the *Election Committee*.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon anyone interested in running for office to contact the AINA office for information and petitions prior to March 1, 1986.

HERE'S A WAY TO LIVE FOREVER

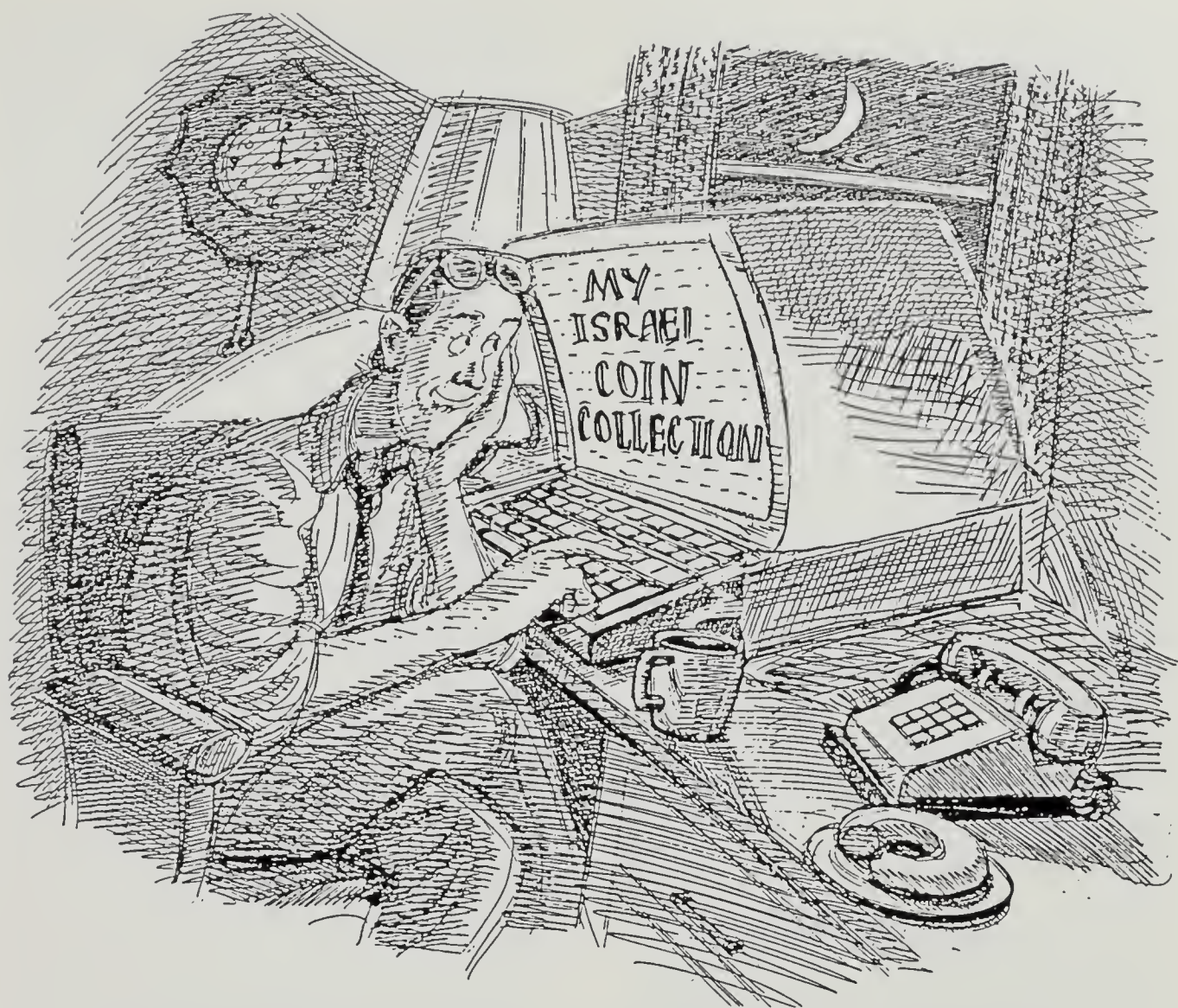
Providing for the American Israel Numismatic Association in your Will is a very important way for you to give support. A bequest to AINA is a meaningful way for you and your good works to live on and on. It will enable us to continue to disseminate information on the interests we share through our publications, our conventions, our educational programs for the dozens of AINA clubs, our study tours to Israel and our planned library.

There are a number of ways to provide for AINA in your will and

at the same time produce substantial estate tax savings. It starts with your designation of AINA to receive cash, coins, books or real property. AINA shares your memory with thousands of numismatists of Tomorrow.

Speak to your Attorney or your Accountant for the details on how to include AINA in your will now. All too soon—its too late.

**AMERICAN ISRAEL
NUMISMATIC ASSN.
P.O. Box 25790
Tamarac, Florida 33320**



ISRAEL COINS ON YOUR HOME COMPUTER

By George Gilbert, NLG

Collectors of Israel numismatics along with everyone else in the world have been bombarded of late with advertising and publicity stories about those things called "mini-computers" or "personal computers". These stories explain all of the reasons why the computer now at work in the office should also become an electronic tool or toy for the home.

After all of the hulla-baloo settled, and after so many of the emerging local computer stores had closed their doors, it became evident that in most cases, computers were really simply more intelligent typewriters. 60% of those who had bought a computer were using it for word process-

ing, a fancy way of typing with more control than that permitted by a portable typewriter. So unless you are not a writer—and how many of us are—you would have to have a totally different reason to spend the \$500 to \$2500 for the system. Maybe, games?

Computers bring into the home a new kind of entertainment, electronic games played on a TV screen which are the equal of the penny and nickel pinball machines that many of us remember. These games flash lights, ring bells and count scores at the speed of light. Planes fly, autos race and wars rage in full-color on the mini-TV screen of the family computer. Not interested in Pacman

or zapping the *Alien Invader*? Well, adult interests?

Adults can play chess, bridge, poker or any of the Las Vegas games. More intellectual challenges? Study French, learn to fly, prepare new desserts following instructions on the screen.

But your hobby or business may be coins and related numismatica. Since the computer for business was already set up to be a giant memory of what any business keeps in inventory, it was a cinch to also teach the home computer to keep records of any or all your coins and medals—even if you own thousands. It is no longer unusual for a member of the dealers at AINA conventions to keep a computer on the table behind their cases of offerings. They can tell you what they left back at the shops and record any sale they make to take out of inventory what you may have just acquired.

An International Tool

The total number of coins, medals, etc. produced by the Government of Israel is under 2000 items. That much data, separated into categories of coins, paper, medals, etc. is easily handled on the standard 5-inch disk that feeds information into most home computers in use today.

Since the computer like the typewriter is an international tool, the data gathered on such a disk is readily understood in any language. The disk will be used by Israel collectors in any country.

The dream becomes a reality when someone creates what is known in the computer world as the “data base”. The facts. The dates. The mintages. The catalogue numbers. All of this has to be entered into a computer by someone familiar with numismatics and computers. Books which contain this kind of data sell for anywhere from \$10 to \$25.00. In the world of electronics, this kind of data on a disk would have to sell

from \$50 to \$150. But with that information and your addition of your own collection, you’ll have a quick way to find out which coins in a series you still wish to seek out, what you have paid for coins over the years or even where you have stored the coins: at home, in a vault or even in specific boxes.

Creating the basic disk does not require more than a basic understanding of computer operation, simple spread sheets and data base organization. All of this is essentially novice-level computerology. If there is someone out there willing to put in the 100 hours or so of typing at the keyboard to accomplish this project, there are a number of us out here who would subscribe for the disk or disks.

AINA has its *Educational Programs* because of the special skills of the Abelsons, the Zerders, the Weinschels, the Yulishes and their fellow collectors. Now the skill of the computer programmer can be pulled into the practical world of Israel coin collecting. Is there a computer-nik out there willing to take the challenge? Type in 10 coins per evening; by year’s end, it would be done—at least up to the end of 1986.

AINA Enters Computer Age

In recent years, your AINA has begun to enter the Computer Age, starting first with the inventory of its members. The computer types out labels for every AINA mailing in a few minutes. To change an address when you move is about as hard as using a push-button telephone. Many of the stories now in *The Shekel* were prepared on home mini-computers since the computer replaces an electronic typewriter the way an airplane replaces the car. One gadget added to the computer can even send the text from a computer in one city to the computer in another—through the telephone line—in seconds.

But while the computer at home becomes a simple way to finally keep a written record of what you actually own in coins, the collector of Israel's coins and medals needs a computer-nik to take such record-keeping one step further.

Wanted: one computer-nik

It could be a labor of love—and maybe even a business for someone—to take every coin and paper money item ever issued by Israel since 1948 and put it on a disk. This is like making a chart out of every page of Sylvia Haffner's comprehensive *Israel's Money & Medals*.

Disks already exist for coin dealers to help in a general way to control his business assets—the coins in stock, the sales made by day, week or year, the costs of rent, lights, travel, taxes, etc. But the disk that the Israel collector needs would immediately provide on the little TV screen the information he wants about the 5-pound Seafaring commemorative coin: when it was struck, how many were struck, what the catalogue number is, the Mint, etc. The collector now adds his own information; if he owns it, at what price he bought it and when - along with grading, personal notes, etc. If he sells or trades

it, he can add that information.

Your computer can today help your collection with C*O*I*N*S, the software that provides collectors with instant current values for 1,600 of the most popular U.S. coins.

A free book, the **Official A.N.A. Grading Standards for United States Coins**, brings collectors up to date on key grading distinctions, says Marvin Mallon, President of CompuQuote, publisher of C*O*I*N*S.

"Such distinctions account for vastly increased coin values in recent years. By consulting this guide, numismatists can assign the proper grade and other specifications to their coins at the outset."

The C*O*I*N*S package itself sells for \$95. The package includes both the actual program and the latest Market Value file on 1600 U.S. coins on a single diskette. For more information on the C*O*I*N*S program, call (818) 348-3662.

A simple coin inventory program that will make it possible to computerize your entire coin collection on an Apple, Atari, Commodore, IBM or TRS-80 computer is available from GS Computer Systems at 800-622-4070. Depending on your computer, the software will sell from \$25.00 to \$49.95.

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"NUMISMATICS OF HISTORIC ANTI-SEMITISM"

\$12.50 postpaid

The most complete numismatic history from the 12th to the 20th century of anti-Semitism—official and unofficial—on money.

Send check or money order to: AINA, P.O. Box 25790
Tamarac, FL 33320



TOP RECRUITERS MEMBERSHIP REPORT

MAY 1, 1985 to APRIL 15, 1986

AINA ELECTED OFFICERS/DIRECTORS

MICHAEL DRUCK	2
DAVID PASZAMANT	1
J.J. VAN GROVER	3
IRVING RUDIN	2
DONNA J. SIMS	2
MOE WEINSCHER	6

WORKING MEMBERS

GEORGE BEACH	1
WILLIAM BLACKMAN	2
NATE BROMBERG	1
JULES DECKTER	1
BARBARA KRESH	3
PHILIP MAX	1
ROGER MERRITT	2
CARL ROSENBERG	3
ROBERT ROSS	1
KEITH WILLIAMS	1
JERRY ZELDES	1

Enter Our Membership Builder's Contest

May 1, 1985 to April 15, 1986.

FIRST PRIZE: AINA Tour Medal - 1980 (silver mint-age) - 125.

SECOND PRIZE: Jerusalem Numismatic Meeting 1979 - bronze.

THIRD PRIZE: AINA 10th Anniversary Medal - bronze.

Use the Membership Application in the Club Bulletin.



ISRAEL

COME! TAKE A DREAM TRIP WITH AINA

- Take a Boat Ride on Lake Tiberias
- Take a Train Ride from Tel Aviv to Haifa
- Take the Gates of Jerusalem tour—new on this visit!

The press has raved about the amazing study tour of Israel conducted only one time each year by AINA. Make 1986 your year to participate in the fun of meeting first-hand with dignitaries, leading dealers and collectors. Visit all major cities, Holy Land sites and the Israel Mint where coins and stamps are minted and printed.

Come join us! Assure your place by sending a \$250.00 deposit per person.

Your friend,
Morris Bram



- 12 nites and 13 days of deluxe hotels
- Breakfast and dinner throughout, including special banquets
- Stay at Dan-Tel Aviv; Dan Carmel-Haifa; and King David in Jerusalem
- Optional tour to Egypt to the Sphinx and Luxor

18TH ANNUAL STUDY TOUR OF ISRAEL

MARCH 6 - MARCH 20, 1986

ONLY \$1675 PER PERSON, Double Occupancy

FOR DETAILS: WRITE TOUR, P.O. BOX 25790, Tamarac, Fl 33320
(305) 726-0333

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FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

JAN. 9 - 12, 1986

HOTEL DIPLOMAT²
HOLLYWOOD-BY-THE-SEA

Enjoy a Convention in one of Florida's most luxurious hotels. Dealers may ship from FUN to FIN with Florida Brinks arrangement.

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- EXHIBITS include 28 cases on STATUE OF LIBERTY—the famed Julius Turoff Collection.

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Barbara Kresh—(305) 726-0333;
Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320.

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